

PEACE PLANS AFOOT

LONDON SEES GERMAN HANDS BEHIND CURRENT RUMORS

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON

New York Times Correspondent Writes Interesting Story Concerning Probable Attempt of Central Empires to Make Peace During the Winter—Diplomatic Comment.

From an extremely well informed source it is learned that a definite move in the direction of peace by the central empires is in contemplation, if not even actually in preparation.

The agency by means of which Germany and her allies will seek to approach the Entente powers has already been selected by Wilhelm II, and although it can not be definitely stated that the American government is the chosen instrument, there are indications, according to the London correspondent of The New York Times, that Berlin's eyes will be turned hopefully on Washington.

If the preliminary negotiations should show that President Wilson's declared readiness to act would be nullified or restricted by the conviction, arrived at on data available, that his mediation was unlikely to be acceptable to one section of the warring powers, it is probable that recourse will be had to the Pope.

The correspondent's informant, who makes this prediction, has recently been in Germany, where, as an official holding a high position in a central country, he had good opportunities of gauging the views of leading men. The realization that the continuance of the war will be disastrous to Germany's economic, financial, and commercial resources, and particularly to the drain of manpower, is, he says, strong among men who count the most in the empire's councils.

Their confidence in their ability to maintain their military superiority is just as great; but peace is essential, even at the sacrifice of many things their armies have won.

How far Germany would go in that direction, he says, is a question which can be decided only when the terms of peace actually come up for discussion; but he believes that Germany and Austria are ready to meet the Entente powers considerably more than half way.

Whether the latter are likely to accept anything less than all they have laid down as conditions of peace, is another matter, on which my informant expressed no opinion. But on the point that the central empires want peace at even from their point of view, a high price, and will this winter make definite proposals through the Pope, or by direct negotiations, he is most emphatic.

Officials of diplomatic establishments at Washington said that they had no information to report out of the state department, but the London correspondent of The New York Times, that a definite move in the direction of peace was contemplated by the Teutonic empires, if not actually in preparation.

It could not be learned whether the United States government had any inkling of such a move, but, if one may judge from the tone of the diplomatic question, nothing has come to this capital to bear out the hope that peace proposals, likely to bear fruit, are to be expected in the near future.

According to the view among diplomats connected with the embassies of the Entente allies, it is to be expected that any opportunity that presents itself to enter into peace negotiations with their enemies, mainly in the way of feelers and suggestions, have been made from time to time by the German government, but that they have been made from German sources.

It is pointed out, however, that it was a far different thing for Germany and Austria to propose that peace negotiations be held in order to expect Germany to give encouragement to them.

For many months the Washington administration and diplomatic establishments have been aware that there was a substantial move behind the peace moves were on the carpet. While not claiming to have absolute information on the subject, diplomatic officials were convinced that these statements originated in Berlin and Vienna.

Last summer the statement appeared that Germany would consent to peace on certain conditions among them the restoration of Belgium to its independent status, freedom for Poland, cessions of certain Russian territories to Germany and the restoration of Germany of the colonies taken from her by Great Britain and Japan.

No doubt exists in the minds of some European diplomats whose sympathies are with the Entente allies that this statement of German stipulations for peace was put forward in a movement having for its object a proposal to all the warring powers that the European conflict be brought to an end.

One of the best informed diplomats in Washington said that the Entente allies were in no state of mind to listen to peace proposals from the Teutonic powers. At this period of the war, it was remarked, Germany and Austria were in a position to trade advantageously with their enemies (Continued on last page.)

AIRPLANES BOMBARD VENICE

Austria Reports Successful Attack Upon Italian Ports.

Vienna reports via London: "Navy headquarters announced that on the afternoon of November 18 one of our seaplane squadrons successfully dropped bombs on the forts at San Nicola and Alberoni, and the arsenal at Venice, and several barracks at Venice. "Notwithstanding the heavy fire of anti-aircraft guns and the attacks of three hostile aeroplanes, our squadron returned with complete safety."

NEGRO KILLS WHITE MAN IN MARLBORO COUNTY

Shoots Two to Death With Shot Gun as They Pass His House—Is in Jail.

West Coon, a negro, Sunday shot and killed two white men, Ben Parker and Ben Johnson. The double homicide was at McLeod's mill, in the upper part of Marlboro county, near Kollock. The shooting occurred about 7 o'clock and Coon was captured 12 hours later. He is now in jail at Bennettsville.

Johnson was about 35 years of age. He is survived by his wife and four children. Parker was about 32 years of age and is survived by his wife and one child. An inquest was held over both bodies Saturday, the verdict being that they came to their deaths from gunshot wounds at the hands of West Coon. The negro is originally from Cayce, in Lexington county.

The negro is said to have gone to Johnson's house, about 100 yards from his own house, Saturday night when a difficulty arose. Mrs. Johnson ordered the negro away when he is said to have drawn a revolver and threatened her with the weapon. Ben Parker took the revolver from the negro and it was in turn taken from Parker by Johnson, who used it to beat the negro over the head. The negro is said to have left to return with a gun, which he snapped at Johnson several times without succeeding in firing it. He is said then to have gone to the home of Lovett Davis from whom he secured another gun.

Sunday morning about seven o'clock Parker and Johnson were walking near Johnson's home when the negro is said to have killed them with shots from the single barreled shot gun which he had just secured. The shells were loaded with B.B. shot.

The negro escaped for the moment, but was arrested Sunday night at seven o'clock by Sheriff R. J. Patterson, who found him hiding in the barn of his father-in-law's barn on the plantation of O. M. Pegues. With Lovett Davis, Coon was brought to Bennettsville and placed in the Marlboro county jail.

SEASON'S SOCIAL PROGRAM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

Diplomatic Representatives of the Warring Powers to be Guests of Different Dinners.

The White House has made public its social program for the coming winter. This has been awaited with great interest as it marks the resumption of the social functions which were suspended at the death of Mrs. Wilson.

The program discloses the solution adopted by the White House of the peculiar difficulty which exists at present in entertaining members of the diplomatic corps. It will give one of two dinners, instead of the diplomatic representatives of the belligerent governments.

Formerly in place of the brilliant diplomatic functions which is always a feature of Washington's social season, there will be a pan-American reception, to which all the representatives of the pan-American neutral countries will be invited.

The full program of receptions and dinners is as follows:

January 7, Friday, pan-American reception, 9.30 p. m.
January 11, Tuesday, cabinet dinner, 8 p. m.
January 21, Friday, diplomatic dinner, 8 p. m.
January 25, Tuesday, diplomatic dinner, 9.30 p. m.
February 8, Friday, judicial reception, 9.30 p. m.
February 12, Tuesday, supreme court dinner, 8 p. m.
February 18, Friday, congressional reception, 10 p. m.
February 22, Tuesday, speakers dinner, 8 p. m.
March 3, Friday, Army and Navy reception, 9.30 p. m.

As the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, is the dean of the diplomatic corps, because he has served longer in any other ambassador, it is taken for granted that he will be invited to the first diplomatic dinner. The other guests will be the diplomatic representatives of the governments allied with France. The second dinner, therefore, will be given to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and his allied diplomats.

A feature of the program is the omission of the New Year's reception, which is usually given to all the diplomatic corps. It is believed that this omission is due to the fact that the cause of the diplomatic corps who could not meet their enemies even at such a function. It is also believed on New Year's that the president and his wife will be away on their honeymoon.

The members of the pan-American diplomatic corps will assemble in the green room and will pass into the blue room, where they will be received by President and Mrs. Wilson, Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, and the wives of the members of the cabinet, who will form the receiving line. The guests of honor and other specially invited guests will remain in the blue room. A butler will be served in the State dining room.

TO QUIT DARDANELLES

General Monro, British Commander, Recommends Its Evacuation.

Baron Ribblesdale said in the House of Lords Thursday in addressing a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne, that he understood Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, commander of the British expedition at the Dardanelles, had reported in favor of the withdrawal of the British army at the Dardanelles.

The Marquis of Lansdowne announced the government asked Earl Kitchener to visit the eastern Mediterranean because, in his opinion, the report of Sir Charles Monro and the evidence accompanying it did not seem sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion upon the great questions of policy involved.

ALLIES FEAR GREECE

HINTS THAT RETREATING ALLIES WILL BE DISARMED

THREATENS CONSTANTINE

France, Great Britain and Russia, Guarantors of Greek Constitution, Have Paid Constantine Yearly Annuity—Say His Throne Depends Upon Favoring the Allied Powers.

The attitude of the Greek government toward the Allies remains the chief point of interest in the Balkan situation. Late development is the desire of King Constantine reported Wednesday by the Athens correspondent of a London news agency, to see Earl Kitchener, now in the Near East, and discuss the military situation with him.

The Greek attitude appears to be growing less uncompromising with regard to the course Greece should take in case the allied forces in Serbia were forced back into Greek territory.

There have been recent reports of anti-dynasty demonstrations at Patras, a stronghold of the Premier Venizelos, one of whose newspapers in Saloniki has protested in vigorous language against the action of the government in ordering elections while the army was mobilized, declaring that the new Chamber would be unrepresentative of the nation.

With the increasing gravity, from the Allies' viewpoint, of the military situation in Serbia, the attitude of Greece toward the armies of the Allies has become a matter of deep concern and an effort is being made to induce the Greek government to define its intentions.

The intimidation of the Greek government that any allied troops seeking refuge in Greek territory will be disarmed has been the cause of considerable anxiety to the Entente powers, and consequently Field Marshal Kitchener's near east visit gains added importance.

Related dispatches from Athens state that Greece bases her decision on international law, while the Entente ministers contend that the right accorded troops to enter the country through Saloniki permits them to retire by the same route, should it become necessary for them to do so. The ministers are demanding that Greece unequivocally define the attitude she will observe should such an eventuality present itself.

Besides the claims to hospitality, which the Entente allies demand, the Premier Venizelos' invitation to them to send a force to Saloniki to enable Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations toward Serbia, which, however, Greece has refused to do, has been a source of concern to the Entente powers.

The Entente powers are likely to draw the attention of King Constantine and his government to the fact that the constitutionalism of Greece was guaranteed by France, Russia and Great Britain and that it was the Premier Venizelos' own declaration that the Entente powers had agreed to contribute twenty thousand dollars yearly for the personal use of the king.

This, it is contended, binds the Greek people to the Entente allies, and should King Constantine overrule the constitution, which the followers of M. Venizelos insist he did when he dissolved the chamber, it is suggested in some quarters that the retention of the throne of Greece depends on the continuance of friendly neutrality toward the Entente powers.

The Germans, on the other hand, are declared to be assuring the Greek government that Greece will be protected against the Entente allies should they support the central powers, and that as evidence of the ability of Austria and Germany to do this they are dispatching more submarines to the Mediterranean, which could be used against any fleet threatening Greek ports.

It is said that the presence at Athens of British and French troops has made some impression on King Constantine; but with so much at stake, nothing short of a positive guarantee from the safety of the French, British and Serbian troops, should they be compelled by circumstances to retire into Greece, will satisfy London and Paris, the ministers of which capitals are being strongly supported by the Russian and Italian representatives.

The presence of Lord Kitchener, the British secretary for war, in the Aegean, and of Denis Cochin, a member of the French cabinet, at Athens, it is hoped, will develop a clearer picture of the complicated situation. The time, however, is short, for the Bulgarians have been strongly reinforced both in central and southern Serbia, and besides attempting a flanking movement against the Serbians at Babuna Pass, they are moving toward the Adriatic, are opposing formidable forces to the French at Gradska and along the left bank of the Cerna.

Thus far the Serbians are holding their own in the Balkans, but the pressure is necessarily being felt by troops who have been fighting for days without cessation. In the north the Austro-Germans, who have joined hands with the Bulgarians, are steadily but doubtless cautiously owing to the presence of the unbeaten Montenegrins, with possibly other support, harassing them in the west.

SLAIN WITHIN LIMIT

Young California Man Killed in the Trenches in France.

News of the death in the French trenches recently of Lieut. John W. Barnett, graduate of the University of California, was received in this country, and showed that the young officer was killed within a few days of the time limit he put on his life. In a recent letter Barnett said he had been promoted to be a range finder. "The average life of a range finder is thirty days," his letter said, "I have been on the job seventeen days. You will know soon whether or not I outlast the average."

British Cabinet in Paris. Paris announces Wednesday that Premier Asquith, accompanied by Sir Edward Grey, Minister of Munitions, and Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have arrived in Paris.

MANNING FOR ECONOMY; MONEY FOR EDUCATION

Governor Against Raising Salaries—Common Schools Should Have Every Extra Cent.

"The present financial condition of the people of South Carolina makes it of the utmost importance that the cost of state government be decreased rather than increased," said Gov. Manning Monday when asked for his views on the question of increase in salaries for State officers.

"While the salaries paid our judges and state officials are low," the governor said, "we are just now recovering from the financial hardships of the recent panic caused by the low price of our products as the result of the European war, and it behooves us to watch closely every item of expense in order to hold down the tax levy to a minimum."

"The last session of our legislature created the South Carolina tax commission for the purpose of reforming the tax laws of the state and equalizing the burdens of taxation so that all our people would be placed on the same basis. Until this commission shall have completed its work I feel that we should dismiss from our minds the subject of increased expenses."

"The awakening of our people on the subject of common school education makes it of the utmost importance that we provide facilities for increasing the efficiency of our rural and common schools. These facilities cost money and until means for the education of every white child in South Carolina are provided I shall oppose increase in other departments."

"If we have any extra money to spend," said the governor, "let's put it in the common schools. Let's give it to the boys and girls, the future men and women of South Carolina, the education to which they are entitled and which will make of them better and more efficient citizens."

"I shall continue to urge such economy as is consistent with the absolute needs of the state and the financial condition of our citizens."

SERBIANS CONTINUE RETREAT

50,000 Troops are Opposing 80,000 Around Monastir.

Paris reports Friday: The Saloniki dispatch announcing the general retreat of the Serbs on the southwest front after the capture of Babuna Pass by the Bulgars is without official confirmation, says a Havas dispatch from Athens.

The only fact established is the evacuation of Prilep by the Serbs. The abandonment of Babuna Pass has been expected in Athens military circles for several days as the Serbs not considered possible for the Serbs notwithstanding their heroic defense to resist long repeated Bulgarian attacks, especially as they threatened envelopment by a movement from Tetovo and Kicevo.

The Serbs probably will retire to the heights between Prilep and Monastir, the inhabitants of which are taking refuge in Albanian and Greek territory. Large numbers have arrived at Feriz, and it is well to do so are going to Saloniki.

The military governor of Monastir is reported to have appointed a committee of notables to preserve order but it is feared it will not be possible to restrain the looting Komitadjis—in the environs of the city.

The Serbian army is expected to retreat towards Albania. It is estimated there are fifty thousand Serbs in the area, and it is well to do so are going to Saloniki.

SURPRISED THEM ALL

Haldane Says Extent of War Fought Them All Napping.

Viscount Haldane, the ex-war secretary, speaking at Hampstead, England, has declared that the rapidity with which the war has developed has surprised him and others had given of the German intentions.

The British government, he said, did everything possible to get aggressive ideas out of the heads of the other nations on the continent, but that did not prevent the government from taking precautionary measures. Great Britain was not taken unawares, but was able to mobilize the outbreak of the war.

Lord Haldane expressed the belief that there was not a single government among the powers that had not been wholly surprised and taken unawares by the magnitude and duration of the struggle which had since developed, and that nobody had been so much surprised as the German general staff, which had "expected a walkover in about three months."

DISSEMINATION IN RUMANIA

Rapidity of Serbian Events is Hastening Kingdom's Decision.

Rome reports via Paris Friday that a Bucharest dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia says: "On account of dissensions which are beginning to arise in the liberal party of Rumania, and the unwillingness to take Jonsescu, former minister of the interior, and M. Filipescu, former minister of war, Bratianu has deemed it necessary to summon before King Ferdinand a certain of the most important personalities of the party to whom confidential statements concerning the Rumanian policy are being given."

"The rapidity with which events are moving in Serbia is hastening a decision in regard to Rumanian neutrality, particularly as both Russia and Austria are concentrating troops near the northern boundary of Rumania."

Military Camp at Camden. The United States government announced Tuesday that a military camp similar to that at Camp Greengarden, N. Y., recently was established at Camden in February for a month.

A Dream He Had, And—Will Jacobs of Ackley, Ia., dreamed he was a squirrel and jumped from tree to tree, and woke up in the center of the city, jumping through a large window, taking the glass with him.

PROTEST ABOUT ANCONA

Will Be Sent Austria

Whole Question of Submarine Tactics Will be Discussed With Austria-Hungary.

While the United States will wait for the Austrian reply to Ambassador Penfield's inquiry concerning the circumstances under which the Italian liner Ancona was sunk before making representations to Vienna, it was stated officially that the placing of American citizens in small boats on the high seas was not regarded as according them the place of safety within the meaning of international law.

In its correspondence with Germany over the Frye case the American government expressed the view that open boats did not constitute a place of safety. This was broadened, in an interpretation of the law, to apply to American citizens whether they were sailing on belligerent or neutral ships. Officials qualified their assertions somewhat by stating that if a vessel was destroyed within a few miles of shore, lifeboats would be regarded as safe, but that weather conditions and the opportunity given for passengers to be transferred even then were pertinent circumstances.

From these intimations it generally was believed the American government would develop the entire question of submarine warfare further in correspondence with Austria and that even though, as the Austrian admiralty has declared, forty-five cost money and until means for the education of every white child in South Carolina are provided I shall oppose increase in other departments.

"If we have any extra money to spend," said the governor, "let's put it in the common schools. Let's give it to the boys and girls, the future men and women of South Carolina, the education to which they are entitled and which will make of them better and more efficient citizens."

"I shall continue to urge such economy as is consistent with the absolute needs of the state and the financial condition of our citizens."

FATE OF MONASTIR IN DOUBT

London Policy Hopes Allied Force May Flank Bulgars.

London reports Friday: The fate of Monastir is not yet definitely settled, but it is still hoped in England that it will escape the Bulgarians. There is a possibility, however, that the invaders will not dare to make such an extension of their line, with the French apparently established solidly on the heights.

Left in the dark as to the actual progress of the Anglo-French campaign in the Near East, the British public can only hope the Allies will soon have such strong forces there that will enable the harassed Serbians to make a successful stand against the Bulgarians, and that the latter will be unable to participate in the Balkan campaign.

Some substance is given this hope by unofficial official news that the Anglo-French force is assuming form, and that the British are by means that Italy is on the verge of actual participation in the Balkan campaign.

The retreat of the Serbians toward the Albanian border is causing increased uneasiness at Athens but developments there are interpreted as being not unfavorable to the Allies.

HILLSTROM MEETS DEATH

Utah Governor Refuses Wilson's Request for Reconsideration.

Joseph Hillstrom was put to death by firing squad in the state prison at Salt Lake City, Utah, at seven-forty-two a. m. Friday morning. His death was instantaneous.

Hillstrom spent Thursday night in his cell at the state prison under guard. He was executed by firing squad at seven-forty-two a. m. Friday morning.

Hillstrom declined to see a minister, saying he had worked out with it and would not be helped by seeing a minister. He retired about ten o'clock and went to sleep at once.

Hillstrom was convicted of the murder of John Morrison, a grocer, and his son, Arling. Under Utah law he was allowed to choose between shooting and hanging.

President Wilson twice appealed for further respite for Hillstrom. The president's second request, made Thursday, was denied by Governor Spry as not based on any new facts.

THOUSANDS OF SHELLS

Turks Admit Loss of Ground Near a Center Regiment.

Constantinople reports via London: An official statement issued at the Turkish war office says: "On November 18 the enemy fired thousands of shells against our left wing near Anafarta and Seddul Bahr without important damage. On the fifteenth the enemy similarly bombarded our right wing and advanced positions in the center. We had and naval guns for five hours. Meantime the enemy delivered an attack. The left wing of one of our center regiments was driven back some distance. When the enemy attempted to attack the advanced trenches but by cross fire and counter attacks was repulsed from these trenches to his former positions, suffering heavy losses."

GREAT WHEAT SUPPLY

World's Production Shows Big Increase Over Best Previous Year.

Wheat production in twenty countries, which ordinarily produce 80 per cent of the world's crop, is placed at 3,793,000,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture from preliminary official estimates. That is an increase of 550,000,000 bushels over the 1914 crops in those countries, and 233,000,000 bushels more than in 1913, the previous high record. The statistics include American 1,002,029,000-bushel crop.

KEEPS THEM HOME

Order in Council to Keep British Subjects From Leaving.

An order in council will shortly be issued declaring that during the continuance of the war all British subjects of the military age desiring to leave the United Kingdom, even on a trip, must obtain special permission. This permission will not be given without good cause.

DRAGGING CHINA IN

ALLIES WANT YELLOW GIANT TO ENTER AGREEMENT

NEGOTIATIONS ARE BEGUN

Great Britain, France and Russia are Working Together at Peking—Attitude of Oriental Republic is in Doubt—Japan's Course of Action Problematical.

Great Britain, France and Russia have united in an effort to add China to the Entente alliance in order to prevent possible friction in the future between Japan and China and to preserve the peace of the Far East. If China enters the plan, military participation in the present war is not expected.

Negotiations thus far are in a conversational stage at Peking with no indications as to China's attitude. Although the United States is being kept informed, but its diplomatic participation in the present war is not expected.

This sensational turn in Far Eastern affairs on the eve of the proposed change by China from a republic to a monarchy has been the subject of confidential exchanges between the allied powers during the last week.

Japan, so far as is known, has not yet been consulted, the conversations thus far having been confined to the European allies and the Peking government.

Although Great Britain, France and Russia joined Japan in representations to China to postpone the establishment of a monarchy because it was thought a change during the present disturbed condition of affairs might provoke revolution and international complications, this latest step by the Allies is understood in Washington not to have been initiated because of the monarchical situation alone.

It was considered essential by the Allies that such arrangements be made in the Far East as would permit the Japanese to remain in the East. The impending change in China's form of government has rendered the situation somewhat acute. Fear of revolution in China and the possibility of Japanese interference to preserve peace has been impressed upon the Japanese people to an extent that has attracted wide attention among the European diplomats.

By joining the Entente alliance, none of China's operations could affect the course of the war in Europe. The Japanese would effectively guarantee Japanese abstention from interference in China.

Japan's attitude is not clear as yet but two possibilities are considered in Washington as plausible.

First, that Japan will join in the movement on the theory that her paramount interests in China will not suffer any abridgement through the future actions of the Allies.

Second, that Japan will remain aloof from any agreement, viewing even the future entrance of China as an ally as not altering Japan's right to independence.

None of the communications that have passed indicate that the Allies have any hope that President Yuan Shi Kai will abandon his plan to establish a monarchy. In fact, the indications are that efforts to add China to the Allies resulted largely from the supposition that a change in the form of government was inevitable and that it was the duty of the allied powers, in order to prevent possible complications between Japan and China, to act definitely at this time.

The assurance that Japan will be obtained which probably will lead to further indictments for passport frauds.

The inner details of the situation have not been revealed, but the attention of the British, French and Russian colonies in the Far East has been attracted by the German prisoners at Kiao Chow and the words of admiration for the German armies frequently spoken in Japanese newspapers of high standing. These have been observed by the Allies with much interest, as well as occasional adverse reference in the Japanese press to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

It is known that Germany recently enlisted her efforts in the sale of arms to Japan to persuade China to abandon her change of government. Advice from the Far East declare that the German minister at Peking pointed out to the Chinese foreign office that in the event that China changed her form of government she might not obtain the recognition of the powers and without this recognition she could not very well be taken care of diplomatically in the peace conference that will end the European war.

It is thought in some quarters at Washington that the idea of joining China to the Entente alliance may have appealed to Great Britain and Russia, particularly because of the presence of German troops in Korea and Persia.

FIND NEW EXPLOSIVE

Minister to Sweden Tells Government of Powerful Discovery.

Minister Harris at Stockholm, in a cablegram to the state department, announces the discovery in Sweden of a new high explosive which is more powerful and deadly than anything heretofore known. It is called "Kausol". The principal ingredient is perchloride of ammonia, prepared and combined in some secret way. The explosive is said to be specially suited for use in shells. It was discovered by a company engaged in manufacturing superphosphates for farm use, and the discovery is regarded as so valuable that the concern is going to engage in manufacturing the explosive on a large scale.

SHIP HAD NO WARNING

According to Officials

Italian Government Transmits Story on Sinking of Ancona to Washington.

A Naples report, delayed in transmission, became public Friday: The official report of the Italian investigation into the sinking of the Ancona by a submarine off the Tunisian coast on November 7 was sent to Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, Thursday night.

The investigators reached the conclusion that the submarine fired a shell into the wireless apparatus aboard the Ancona without any warning. The captain brought the vessel immediately to a halt.

The submarine had hoisted the Austrian flag, the investigators found, the Ancona was about to hoist the Italian ensign but the flag reached only half way up the mast when the submarine launched a torpedo which struck the steamer amidships.

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The captain of the Ancona, the official account says, ordered the lifeboats lowered but while this was being done the submarine continued firing at the steamer's boats. Some of the survivors were picked up by shots, all the survivors were picked up by the Italian coast guard.

NEW WIRELESS STATION

German Receiving Plant is Established Near Portland, Maine.

Following a report current that the British embassy was about to direct the attention of the state department to the existence of a new wireless station at Deering, a suburb of Portland, Me., just erected by the German company which owns the Tuckerton, N. J., plant, it was explained by a Washington official of the navy department that the station was built with the sanction of the government and was to be operated as a branch of the big station at Tuckerton.

The Tuckerton radio station is being operated by the navy department until the close of the war. The station at Deering was also operated under the supervision and control of the United States naval radio service.

The Deering station will not be permitted, at least that is the plan for the present, to send any messages either to or from sea or to Europe. It was established primarily as a receiving station, and was erected, it was explained, to receive messages from Germany intended for the Tuckerton station but which can not be received at Tuckerton on account of the ground and climatic conditions.

TO MAKE INVESTIGATION

Officials After Austrian Officials—Catch Up With Passport Frauds.